Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-108

Clomazone

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on peppers to the product label of Command 360 ME Microencapsulated Herbicide, containing technical grade clomazone, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Command 360 ME Microencapsulated Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27827.

The evaluation of this clomazone application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for clomazone is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for clomazone, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Clomazone

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Clomazone	2-(2-cholorobenzyl)-4,4-dimethyl-1,2-oxazolidin-3-one	0.05	Pepper/Eggplant Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 8-09B)

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for clomazone in Canada are the same as the corresponding American tolerance for peppers, and Codex MRLs[1] have not been established for clomazone on any commodity. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for clomazone up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada were submitted to support the domestic use of Command 360 ME Microencapsulated Herbicide on peppers. Clomazone was applied at exaggerated rates to peppers, which were harvested according to label directions.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for clomazone was based upon the submitted field trial data, and guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for crops included in the Pepper/Eggplant Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 8-09B).

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Bell Peppers	Pre-emergent soil application/ 1089–1165	68–71	<0.05	<0.05

Following the review of all available data, an MRL of 0.05 ppm is recommended to cover residues of clomazone on crops included in the Pepper/Eggplant Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 8-09B). Residues of clomazone in these commodities at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.